

# LABOR CLARION

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## Strike of Seamen Causes Tie-Up of Pacific Coast Tankers

A STRIKE of seamen employed on Pacific Coast oil tankers, which was inaugurated in San Pedro on Saturday last, extended to the San Francisco Bay district and resulted in the tying up of several vessels in local ports. It was reported that more than fifty vessels are affected, all of which were expected to be tied up on reaching their home ports.

Failure of the companies operating the tankers to comply with the arbitration award of the President's Longshoremen's Board following the marine strike of last summer is given as the cause of the strike. They are reported to have refused "to concede what all other American shipowners have voluntarily granted."

The men are seeking union recognition and employment preference to members, as well as wage adjustments upward to \$70 a month. Some cargo freighters whose owners have not signed agreements are expected to be affected.

The strike was called following failure of employers' and workers' factions to agree in a Los Angeles conference four weeks ago, the Associated Press said.

### Intervention of Government Sought

Intervention by the federal government in the strike was declared to be the only hope of settling the controversy.

An appeal has been sent to the United States Department of Labor. Spokesmen for the major oil companies whose tankers are tied up asserted that the only apparent avenue to solution of the strike is for steps to be taken by the federal government to force arbitration.

It was pointed out that no local federal body functioning in labor adjudication matters has

jurisdiction to step into the seamen's strike and force a settlement.

The strike had spread during the week to include radio operators, masters, mates and pilots and marine engineers, while at Seattle longshoremen refused to handle cargo on three docks.

### STATEMENT ISSUED BY SAILORS

An official statement relative to the strike issued by the Pacific District Committee of the International Seamen's Union of America, signed by Eugene Burke, chairman, and George Larsen, secretary, is as follows:

"When the marine strike ended on July 31, 1934, the seafaring personnel of the Pacific Coast tanker fleet returned to work under the previously prevailing wages but under the promise of the tanker companies that they would recognize the International Seamen's Union and enter into collective bargaining if the seamen employed on tankers should by secret ballot (under United States government auspices) elect the International Seamen's Union as their representative. This voting continued for three months, i. e., up to October 28. When the ballots were finally counted it developed the International Seamen's Union had won an overwhelming victory. This was a bitter disappointment to the tanker companies, as they had anticipated the defeat of the International Seamen's Union in the election.

### Procrastination by Operators

"After much procrastination and inexcusable delay, a committee from the tanker operators finally agreed to meet the Pacific District Committee of the International Seamen's Union. The first meeting was held in San Francisco on Janu-

ary 25, 1935, nearly six months after the marine strike was called off. Negotiations were continued during the month of February, but without arriving at mutually satisfactory conclusions.

"In the meantime the International Seamen's Union has negotiated and signed agreements with virtually all the shipping concerns on the Atlantic Coast, including the Standard Shipping Company, which owns as much tanker tonnage as all the Pacific Coast tanker companies combined. The Atlantic agreement did not establish the so-called 'closed shop,' but granted preference in employment to qualified members of the International Seamen's Union. The Pacific tanker companies have stubbornly refused to yield an inch on this point, although all other Pacific Coast shipowners, including the largest operators, such as the Dollar Steamship Company and the Matson Lines, have voluntarily conceded such preference before formal arbitration proceedings were begun.

### Other Shipowners Grant Terms

"In other words, the Pacific tanker companies have delayed collective bargaining with the authorized representatives of their seafaring employees for six months. And now they refuse to concede what all other American shipowners have voluntarily granted.

"Under the circumstances there appeared to be no hope for improving the wages and working conditions of these tanker seamen except by resuming the strike that ended, under certain promises, on July 31, 1934.

"It is still lawful in America to strike for better conditions when all other means and methods toward that end produce only delay and still more delay."

## Threat of Auto Strike

The American Federation of Labor has renewed its request for a conference with motor car manufacturers independently of the Roosevelt-created National Automobile Labor Board, and coupled with it a threat to call out A. F. of L. members in the industry unless such a meeting is arranged. The Federation also proposed that its right to speak for workers in the industry be determined by a government-supervised poll, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The statement was in response to a letter by Alfred G. Reeves, vice-president of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, to William Green, president of the A. F. of L., rejecting the latter's proposal for an independent conference and denying Green's right to speak for the majority of automobile plant workers.

### ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT ORDERS GAIN

Reflecting sustained improvement in electrical equipment, new orders booked by seventy-eight manufacturers in 1934 are estimated to have approximated \$410,000,000 as against \$325,066,000 in 1933.

### "GRAND OLD MAN" IN HOSPITAL

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, D. C., dated Tuesday, says: "Andrew W. Furseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America since 1908 and dean of this country's organized labor leaders, observed his eighty-first birthday today in Sibley Hospital. He is suffering from a stomach ailment that has kept him intermittently in hospitals, both here and in San Francisco, for nearly six months."

### Wages and Conditions for Seamen To Be Determined by Arbitrators

Wages and working conditions of seamen on passenger vessels engaged in offshore and inter-coastal trade were being arbitrated this week before a board of arbitration sitting in the Civic Auditorium.

The workers involved in the proceedings include sailors, deck, engine room and steward's department employees.

The board, chosen jointly by the International Seamen's Union and the shipowners, comprises Ralph W. Myers of Hobbs Wall & Co., Albert Michelson, San Francisco attorney, and Paul A. Sinsheimer, investment counsellor.

## Pay Raise for Carmen

Immediate increases in pay for employees of the Pacific Electric Railway Company were assured under agreements signed last Saturday with the International Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and representatives of other workers on the railway system, according to Los Angeles dispatches.

Signing of the agreement climaxes negotiations which have been in progress for more than a year and which for a time several months ago threatened to result in a strike.

According to D. W. Pontius, president of the company, the pay increases will total approximately \$500,000 annually and will affect not only the trainmen, but signalmen, telegraphers, clerks and other employees, as well.

### WINS REVERSAL OF CONVICTION

Alvanley Johnson, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has won a reversal of his conviction at Cleveland, Ohio, of having misapplied funds of the defunct Standard Trust Company, of which he was board chairman.

## Expected Appointment of Gen. Wood Revives Fight on Sears, Roebuck and Co.

By JOSEPH A. WISE, Chicago Correspondent I.L.N.S.

**A**NNOUNCEMENT from Washington that General Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Company, Chicago, was to be appointed chairman of an advisory council of business men to advise the federal government how to spend the proposed \$4,880,000,000 appropriation for work relief came as a shock to organized labor of Chicago.

Every trade unionist familiar with General Wood's record in reference to his dealings with organized labor is dumfounded that he should be chosen to head such a tremendously important committee, where he will be in a position to favor strictly non-union firms with billions of dollars in federal contracts.

Previous to the announcement of his appointment as the head of the President's Advisory Council, General Wood was touted to become the successor of General Hugh S. Johnson as the one-man ruler of the N.R.A. It was said of General Wood that he had been "a cavalry officer, just like General Johnson."

### Closed Union Plant

General Robert E. Wood did not serve with the combat troops during the world war. If he had cavalry spurs he wore them riding desks as quartermaster-general of the army while awarding fat contracts to the war profiteers.

General Wood was given a high-salaried position with a Chicago mail-order house after the close of the world war. About eight years ago he

skyrocketed to the top by becoming president of Sears, Roebuck & Company.

General Wood's most important official act after becoming president of Sears, Roebuck & Company, was to close down the big unionized printing plant operated by that firm for many years and turn the work over to the notorious R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, the world's largest "rat" printing firm, the head of which—T. E. Donnelley—hates all organized labor so cordially that he stepped outside of his own line of business to become chairman of the Landis award committee which so bitterly fought the building trades unions fourteen years ago and got licked.

### Five Hundred Deprived of Jobs.

General Wood brutally, shamefully, heartlessly kicked into the street more than 500 competent union employees when he closed the Sears, Roebuck & Company printing plant. Many of these employees had given faithful service for a quarter of a century. As a result of their inhuman treatment they have suffered intensely during the depression years, while General Wood has been sitting on top of the world and living the life of Riley.

Besides doing an immense mail-order business in farming communities, Sears, Roebuck & Company operates more than 500 department stores in industrial centers throughout the country.

Builders' supplies, such as paints, varnishes,

wall paper, hardware, tools and knock-down buildings, constitute an important department of the Sears, Roebuck & Company system. The latter doubtless will be a big factor in the proposed work relief plan.

### Union Labor to Fight Firm

Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has decided to fight Sears, Roebuck & Company nationally. The plan calls for volunteer committees in every rural and urban community where such committees can be organized. Once organized, the fight will start in earnest.

George H. Johnston, vice-president of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, is secretary of the committee which will conduct the fight against Sears, Roebuck & Company. Johnston has requested International Labor News Service to announce that his committee is seeking volunteer workers for this campaign in every section of the United States and is prepared to answer all inquiries. Any trade unionist is eligible.

All city central bodies, local unions and farmers' organizations are urgently requested to take appropriate action without further notice. Address all communications to George H. Johnston, vice-president, Typographical Union No. 16, 130 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

Resolutions and letters of protest, respectfully addressed to the President of the United States, should have a good moral effect.

## Drive for N.R.A. Compliance

### Inaugurated in Fresno Area

A new idea in N.R.A. enforcement to be applied to Fresno and the San Joaquin Valley territory for the week beginning Monday, March 11, was announced last week.

Five N.R.A. adjusters have been sent into the Fresno territory to launch a drive to see that compliance with codes is obtained. The groundwork for the drive was laid by the mass survey recently inaugurated in Fresno.

The adjusters will assist E. J. Durkin, resident N.R.A. adjuster in the Fresno territory, and officials of the northern California offices and the Western Regional offices of N.R.A. will visit that city during the week to confer with Durkin and aid him in directing the drive.

Business men generally of the Fresno area have expressed a desire to co-operate with the N.R.A. with a view of eliminating existing non-compliance.

An important meeting with Fresno and San Joaquin Valley N.R.A. code authorities was scheduled to take place this week, it was announced by Wesley O. Ash, N.R.A. executive assistant

for northern California. Ash and James E. Prisin-Zano, N.R.A. assistant counsel for the district, are conferring with E. J. Durkin, Fresno N.R.A. adjuster.

### N.R.A. WAGE RESTITUTIONS

Restitutions of wages due workers who had been paid less than code minimums in the eight Western states amounted to \$63,592.44 for the month of February, it is announced by Donald Renshaw, Western Regional N.R.A. director. Total wage restitutions in the Western Region since January 2 amount to \$132,066.88, he added. These restitutions were made following complaints filed with N.R.A. Names of complainants never are disclosed by N.R.A. unless permission is first obtained.

### STATE RECOVERY ACT VOIDED

The Wisconsin State Supreme Court has ruled that the state recovery act, which provided for fair competition codes, violated the state constitution on the ground that the power to formulate codes was illegally delegated to industries by the Legislature. The decision held that the National Industrial Recovery Act delegates this power to the President of the United States.

### LUNDEEN INSURANCE BILL

The Labor Committee of the federal House of Representatives has received a favorable report on the Lundeen unemployment insurance bill from a sub-committee headed by Representative Matthew Dunn. The bill provides payment of \$10 per week to all unemployed persons, with an additional \$3 per week for each dependent.

### FREE WHOLESALE BARBERING

The W. C. T. U. farm home for children near Corvallis, Ore., is visited every six weeks by a group of twenty-five barbers, who give their tonorial services free to the children in the seven dormitories of the home.

## Workers in Crockett Sugar Plant

### Deluded by Company Influences

"Company union" influences apparently prevail in the plant of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refinery at Crockett, where a strike was inaugurated recently in an effort to unionize the workers.

The strike terminated when agreement was reached for an election to determine the organization which should represent the employees in collective bargaining. The election was held last week under the supervision of the San Francisco Regional Labor Board, and resulted in a vote adverse to the International Longshoremen's Association, represented by the Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' Union, an affiliate of the I. L. A.

A new "union" claiming a membership of 1100 out of the 1500 employees in the plant was organized recently. It is known as Sugar Refiners' Union No. 1, and is branded by the I. L. A. as a "company union." This organization was refused a place on the ballot by the labor board, but it is expected that it will make an effort to be declared the representative of the workers in collective bargaining.

### OPPOSE SALES TAX

Opposition to proposals to extend the scope of the Illinois sales tax was voiced in Chicago by a number of professions and occupations which would be affected by bills now pending in the Illinois Legislature. In criticism of the proposal to place an occupation tax on engineering services, M. E. McIver, secretary of the American Society of Engineers, said it "would tend to increase costs, which would greatly retard recovery in construction and heavy industries, two fields which should be stimulated instead of being burdened with extra costs."

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN FRANCE

The bill giving women the right to vote in all elections passed the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 453 to 124. The chamber discarded another bill restricting the right to municipal elections. The measure was sent to the Senate.

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# Former Justice Holmes Was Great Liberal, Great Jurist and Great Man

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

FORMER Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was a great liberal, a great jurist, and above all, a great man.

"To the lips of eager youth," said his successor on the court, Justice Cardozo, "comes at times the halting doubt whether law in its study and its practice can fill the need for what is highest in the yearnings of the human species. Thus challenged, I do not argue. I point the challenger to Holmes."

It is hard to see how any man could live a fuller life. Born the son of Oliver Wendell Holmes, physician, poet, essayist, author of one of the first comic poems in the language—"The One-Hoss Shay"—Young Oliver inherited all his father's versatility and mental power. He was 20 years old when the civil war broke out, enlisted in the Twentieth Massachusetts, and came out a lieutenant-colonel. He was severely wounded in three battles; and it is said that to the end of his days, he would rather be addressed as "Colonel" than as "Mr. Justice."

## Was Active Mentally to End

The physical adventures of his life ended before he was 25 years old. His adventures of the mind continued to the end. He studied and taught law, he wrote books on law which are still classics. He became a member of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and in 1902 was named to the Supreme Court of the United States. President Roosevelt said he appointed Holmes to get a little liberalism on the Supreme Court—and there was nothing wrong with his choice.

Holmes was a liberal at a time when the great court was conservative almost to the point of being hidebound. When he could not convert his brethren to the broader view he dissented from them, and told why. He dissented to uphold the rights of labor, to uphold the validity of laws to further social justice, to defend free speech; and he wrote with a mastery of language greater, rather than less, than that of his father.

## Defends Hours' Limitation

New York passed a law limiting the hours of labor in bakeries to ten a day or sixty a week. It came to the Supreme Court, which knocked it out because it violated "freedom of contract"—freedom for a baker to work himself to death. Justice Holmes dissented.

"The fourteenth amendment does not enact Mr. Herbert Spencer's Social Status," he remarked. "A reasonable man might think this law a proper measure on the score of health. Men whom I certainly could not pronounce unreasonable uphold it as the first installment of a general regulation of the hours of work."

## Backs Organization Right

Upholding the cause of a worker who had been fired for the crime of belonging to a union, Justice Holmes said:

"In present conditions a workman not unnaturally may believe that only by belonging to a union can he secure a contract that shall be fair

to him. If that belief, whether right or wrong, may be held by a reasonable man, it seems to me that it may be enforced by law."

He condemned an injunction against picketing. He upheld the law intended to abolish child labor by prohibiting interstate commerce in goods produced by child labor. He upheld the minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia. Passing from labor to other matters, Holmes invariably defended the right of a state to make social experiments, and the right of anybody to say things which Holmes, personally, often did not like.

## Cites Quaker's Usefulness

Remember Holmes' career as a soldier, and then read his support of Pacifist Rosika Schwimmer's application for citizenship:

"I would suggest that the Quakers have done their share to make the country what it is, and that I had not supposed hitherto that we regretted our inability to expel them because they believe more than some of us do in the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount."

Even a so small a fragment shows the quality of Holmes' writing. The Supreme Court in the last few years has had three great masters of English—Holmes, Brandeis and Cardozo—men whose work is literature as well as law. Perhaps

the peak of judicial eloquence was reached in Brandeis' dissent in the Anita Whitney case; but by general consent, in what may be called the mine run of their writing, Holmes bears the palm.

## Holmes Splendidly Human

"It is revolting to have no better reason for a rule of law than that so it was laid down in the time of Henry IV." "The law embodies the story of a nation's development through many centuries, and it can not be dealt with as if it contained only the axioms and corollaries of a book of mathematics." "I have always thought that not place or power or popularity makes the success that one desires but the trembling hope that one has come near to an ideal."

And with all his splendid high-mindedness, Holmes was utterly if splendidly human. He read French novels and all forms of detective stories by the yard. He had, on occasion, a vocabulary that Queen Elizabeth would have appreciated. He is reliably reported to have said that he would neither die nor retire while President Coolidge had the power of naming his successor—and he kept his word.

## BISCUIT STRIKERS NEED FUNDS

An appeal for funds "for the thousands of biscuit workers who have been compelled to strike against the National Biscuit Company" was made in New York by the Trade Union Committee of the American Federation of Labor selected by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York to present the plight of the strikers to the organized labor movement.

## OPPOSES SICKNESS INSURANCE

The American Medical Association meeting in Chicago recently reiterated its vigorous opposition to compulsory sickness insurance plans being studied by the President's committee on economic security. But it tempered its stand by approving projects for setting up systems of voluntary illness insurance on a community basis.

## Junior Union Formed

With a nucleus of some thirty-five boys and girls from 12 to 15 years old, the Junior Union was formed at the Labor Temple last Saturday.

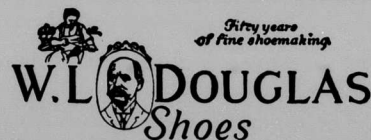
There are several such unions throughout the country, but this is the first in this territory.

"One object is to keep our children from later falling into radicalism," said Edward Vandeleur, president of the Labor Council, who was instrumental in organizing the youngsters. "We want to make them familiar with the aims and objects of trade unionism, its principles and program, so that in school and college work they may intelligently take part in discussions on trade unions and their part in social and economic uplift."

It is planned to divide the local Junior Union, when it is large enough, into classes of 100 for instruction.

Mr. and Mrs. William Urmy have charge of the nucleus class.

Young Dan Harvey presided at the first meeting. At tomorrow's meeting permanent junior officers will be chosen.



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FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1935

### Babson as a Prophet

The business world listens intently whenever Roger Babson, noted economist, speaks. Not always has he been right in his prophecies, but none will deny that he has an uncanny knowledge of financial and industrial developments. So that a recent utterance before a Florida Rotary Club will undoubtedly be the subject of discussion in business circles.

Among other things, he predicted a "black area" on the country's economic chart beginning next spring, but it "may be of short duration because of the greed of politicians." He continues:

"The tide is running in now, as it was running out from 1929 to 1934. Not even politics can prevent better business for the next two or three years. But employers who do not use these few years in thinking of their employees equally with themselves are bound to suffer severely when the next crash comes.

"The Longs, Sinclairs, Coughlins and others thrive because we have not been thoughtful enough of our workers. Our selfishness, supplemented by the selfishness of some of our labor leaders, has caused us to neglect our workers in a shameless manner.

"We will be very fortunate if America does not again see revolution."

It is not at all likely that employers in the future, any more than in the past, will "think of their employees equally with themselves," but the lessons of the last five years should at least teach them that to secure prosperity for business, prosperity must be provided for the purchasing public, of which the worker constitutes so large a part.

As to "the selfishness of some of our labor leaders," Babson is not, perhaps, a competent judge. What might appear to him and his associates as a selfish action on the part of a labor leader might be interpreted by the labor leader and his followers as a move for the uplift of workers, and incidentally mankind. It is more than likely there is less selfishness among labor leaders than any other class of citizens. Selfishness is not rewarded with leadership by workers.

On the whole, Babson's advice is sound; and should it turn out that he is right about the tide "running in now," and business improvement in the next few years, there will be a willingness to restore to him his lost prestige as a prophet.

The State Assembly has overwhelmingly voted to indorse the "Townsend plan." It appears to have been a struggle for political advantage between the Solons and the governor, who recommended the action. It would be interesting to learn how many really voted their sentiments.

### First Half of Roosevelt Term

The first half of the first Roosevelt administration closes on a record containing several splendid and unquestionable achievements, many partial successes, and a number of failures which will be final or not, according to what is done about them from now on.

The Civilian Conservation Camps are probably the least criticized of the Roosevelt works. They have given a vast army of boys and young men experience in useful work and habits of discipline and industry which those youths never could have secured for themselves under present conditions. They have stopped and turned back the epidemic of tramping which was one of the most dangerous and least recognized menaces of the depression.

The T. V. A., though still under court fire, has made such a success that only reactionaries like Judge Grubb, the Edison Institute and the N.A.M. can question its value. It has lowered electric light rates over a vast area, set new standards in social and industrial planning, and cleared the way for other projects of the same sort in widely separated parts of the country.

The relief agencies and the frank acceptance by the federal government of responsibility to stop starvation saved this country from collapse or revolution—perhaps from both. The breaking point of human endurance was perilously close when Uncle Sam "took over."

The insurance of bank deposits has ended the regime of bank failures. Other banking measures apparently make for stability, but have shown no gains in active service. Agricultural prices have been raised and the sudden threat of the drought was met with prompt aid; but full agricultural relief is still miles away.

Public works have started—all too slowly. Child labor has not been abolished, but it has been suspended during the life of the N.I.R.A. The new commissions, securities exchange and communications, cannot yet be appraised, although, like the reorganized Power Commission, they seem to be working forward. Congress raised the flag of labor's right and liberties in Section 7-a of the Recovery Act; and the employing oligarchy of "big business" is trying to tear down that flag in the courts.

Meanwhile nearly 11,000,000 people are still out of work.

Payrolls total about 60 per cent of the total, according to the research and planning division of the N.R.A., while interest and dividends, by the same authority, are 150 per cent of the 1926 total.

Or, to put it another way, men and women who should be breadwinners for at least 35,000,000 people are still denied the right to work; wages of labor have dropped 40 per cent, while wages of capital have climbed 50 per cent; and the captains of capital, with closed ranks and renewed hopes, are trying to win back their former complete mastery of the nation.

This brief and imperfect survey shows no reason for discouragement. It shows every reason for redoubled effort. And it shows, to borrow a phrase from U. S. Grant, that every gain the "new deal" has made has been won "by the left flank, forward!"

### Farewell to Williams

S. Clay Williams, tobacco magnate, has resigned from the chairmanship of the National Industrial Recovery Board, to the grim satisfaction of organized labor—and of some labor which has tried to organize and been kept from doing so.

Williams was appointed chairman of the N.I.R.B. in September, 1934, after holding several other positions in the N.R.A. The American Federation of Labor at its convention in San Francisco passed a formal resolution condemning Williams as a public official, and asking President Roosevelt to dismiss him. President William

Green of the A. F. of L. passed this request to the White House, and President Roosevelt refused in his now famous letter addressed to "Dear Bill."

Labor's objections to Williams were numerous. He is generally believed to be the strongest man in the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, one of the "big four," and the most antagonistic of all the "big four" to labor unions.

The Reynolds company a few years ago, when Williams was vice-president, crushed an attempt to unionize the plant at Winston-Salem by wholesale discharges; and reports from the North Carolina tobacco district now are that while the Liggett & Myers plant at Durham is pretty well organized, Reynolds employees are afraid to move toward the unions.

Wages have been as low in the Reynolds plant as in the rest of the "big four"; and at one time, according to reliable report, 400 families, each with a member working in the Reynolds stemmery, were also receiving public relief because their earnings were not sufficient to live on.

Labor insists that the low wages in the tobacco industry are all the less excusable in view of the enormous profits which that industry has made all through the depression. Reynolds has paid \$30,000,000 dividends each year for five years—more than twice the total payments to its workers in the same period.

In addition to these general objections, labor repeatedly called attention to the fact that Williams represented the tobacco industry at the hearings on the cigarette code. The code finally signed by President Roosevelt was unsatisfactory to him and bitterly resented by the cigarette workers, who insist that Williams is responsible for a year and a half of delay, and a bad job at the end of it. He is also accused of being the power behind the throne in the latest extension of the automobile code.

### THE MCCARRAN AMENDMENT (Senator Borah)

"This effort to put relief workers on a low scale is supported by every interest that stands and has stood for breaking down the wage scale of this country.

"From the United States Chamber of Commerce, up and down, the group which are always against maintaining decent wage scales are against the McCarran amendment.

"I do not believe that \$50 a month is a decent living wage, and I do not believe that because one has been so unfortunate as to be without a job, through no fault of his own, he should be made to work for practically a hunger wage."

### (Senator Donahey of Ohio)

"I have never yet short-changed a workingman, and never will, knowingly. Every progressive man in the Senate voted for this measure. I will continue to support it.

"The principle that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire' should apply equally to the employed labor of America, in either public or private endeavor.

"The Senate majority cannot jam policies down my throat unless they are right. I will make mistakes, but they will not be dictated mistakes; they will be mistakes of judgment. I appreciate frank, honest criticism."

### EXTRAVAGANCE OF FIRST CONGRESS

Senators and Representatives of the First Congress, by their own vote, received \$6 for each day of the session, says "Labor." The speaker of the House got \$12 per diem. News of the granting of these fantastic wages brought a great roar of public protest.

We should be eternally vigilant against attempts to check the expression of opinions that we loathe.—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

## From Labor Viewpoint

Seven bills dealing with unemployment insurance are before the California Legislature.

Edison L. Powers in his book "Is It Safe to Work?" says: "Since our country became an independent nation fifteen times as many persons have been killed or injured in industry alone as have been lost in the nation's battles."

The son of the secretary of war in President Roosevelt's cabinet was married last week to "a bricklayer's beautiful daughter," according to the Associated Press. It is to be hoped the young man will prove worthy of the distinction conferred upon him.

The Market Street Railway says it is "suffering a daily loss." It would be hard to convince a stranger who sees the crowded cars on San Francisco's thoroughfares, and knows nothing of the capitalization of that utility, that it was not a most profitable concern.

The average layman will be puzzled by the process of law which upsets the ordinances of a municipal government and allows their violation under a court order without a hearing. If the statement in a local newspaper be correct, it will be possible for the Market Street Railway to operate "one-man" cars indefinitely, in spite of the municipal ordinance, by merely taking advantage of the law's delay.

Despite the ballyhoo of administration supporters, urging public repudiation of the Senate indorsement of the prevailing wage provision inserted by Senator McCarran in the \$4,880,000,000 Roosevelt work relief bill, the Senate indicates it will adhere to its decision and will not be swerved by the alleged "deluge" of mail and telegrams which administration spokesmen claim is flooding Capitol Hill.

Branded as "a failure in the only state where it has been tried," and attacked as "an attempt toward dictatorship through setting up a vast potential political machine," the proposal for the state to take over all county roads is under heavy fire along a wide front. Opening guns of a pitched battle to defeat the plan were sounded at Sacramento last week at the annual convention of the County Supervisors' Association of California.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes has received more than his share of lambasting at the hands of big business representatives. But labor will have a soft spot in its heart for the only man in the administration who appears to have taken seriously the guaranties to the worker contained in the Recovery Act. The very essence of Section 7-a is contained in Ickes' statement that the intent of that law was "to give employees economic strength in their relationship with employers."

It is encouraging to note that the liquor industry has been aroused to the necessity for "a new standard of ethics" governing the distribution of their product and the creation for the industry of "the same degree of prestige that is enjoyed by other industries." Recent occurrences indicate a revival of the practices which were so large a factor in bringing about prohibition; and unless a tighter rein is held on the "unethical" element there is danger of further restrictive legislation.

Governor Earle of Pennsylvania is one of those who refuse to be misled by the sales tax arguments. He says "it is significant that the wealthy

are the strongest advocates of sales taxes," which he declares "soak the poor." The citizen of modest means, he pointed out, "spends all his income in the state to support himself and family, while the rich pay nothing on jewels, furs, automobiles and other luxuries bought in nearby states, on pleasure trips to Florida and Europe, and on that part of their income which goes into investments."

An interesting map recently released by the Department of Labor reveals that all of the states which were comprised in the Southern Confederacy lack old-age pension legislation. Other states which have failed to provide for the needy aged are South Dakota, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois and Vermont. All other states either have compulsory or optional old-age pension laws. From this it may be seen that the negro problem enters into the question of "economic security."

A gross sales tax enacted by the State of Kentucky which levied graduated assessments varying with gross sales has been declared invalid by the United States Supreme Court. Justices Cardozo, Brandeis and Stone dissented. The act already had been repealed by the state, which replaced it by a general sales tax. It seems that the merchant's income was affected by the tax on gross sales, and the prevailing business opinion is that the consumer should pay all taxes; hence the general sales tax.

Governor Merriam's publicity bureau is sending out liberal doses of propaganda for his unified state roads plan. It is obvious that the plan has many claims to the serious consideration of the people. But its main purpose seems to be to "maintain these county roads without the aid of the real estate taxes which the county boards of supervisors are now levying." Sales taxes, gas taxes, and any other taxes which will relieve the holder of real estate from paying his just share of the maintenance of government seem to be the main object of the state administration these days.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, on the occasion of the dedication of the new Department of Labor building, issued the following statement, addressed to workers and state labor officials: "It is my hope that you will regard the new home of the United States Department of Labor as your home. I know that the chiefs of our bureaus will be glad to welcome you and will be eager to check their work against the experience that you bring. Our library is at your disposal, and those who come to Washington for a few days to work on problems confronting labor can take advantage of this and other facilities of the department."

Eddie Cantor, the comedian, is indignant because society debutantes are ousting the chorus girls on Broadway in a desire "to bask in the spotlight." Eddie says "debs" are dumb anyway, and that they don't need the money, while many of the chorus girls are out of work and "many have not enough to eat." He says "the time will come when the actors will say to the night club manager, 'You're employing a debutante to sing? All right—no orchestra, no dancers, no actors.' It is to be hoped that the comedian will be taken seriously for the nonce and his sense of justice will bear weight.

### WEIRTON COMPLAINT HEARING

The National Steel Labor Board announces a hearing March 18 on the complaint of Mel Moore, former employee of the Weirton Steel Company, that he was fired for union activity. Moore previously was an official in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' local union at Weirton.

## Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

It seems to be getting clearer to more people that priming a pump doesn't start a flow of water unless there is some water in the well.

There has been a good deal of pump priming, but up to this writing the flow from the well itself hasn't started in enough volume to indicate the possibility of complete irrigation in the near future.

There is water enough in the surrounding soil, but it doesn't seem to be in the well, or else the pipe doesn't reach it, or something. It doesn't come up and the pump just lets out a more or less hollow sound, which quenches no thirst and waters no gardens. There is just as much water in the surrounding soil as there ever was.

There is just as much actual currency, probably more. There is just as much raw material and there is ever so much more machinery with which to make it into things usable. But stagnation continues, except in spots.

\* \* \*

Of course, suddenly everything may start going again and we may be thrown into a period of furious activity. Yes, we may. But that is just a guess, and not a very good one at that. It is based upon hope, not upon real fact. It is based partly upon the fact that there has been some movement toward better employment. In some spots and in some lines there is real speed, real steam in the boiler, real gas in the tank.

It is a curious thing that gasoline consumption has grown during the depression period.

Because there are so many things that cannot be accounted for properly many people have the feeling that a good deal more that is unaccountable can happen.

\* \* \*

Just now we are faced with the fact that by and large the priming has not brought water, except for that used in priming.

Big corporations could do a lot of things that they are stubbornly not doing. They are sitting on the lid, doing everything in the world that is calculated to keep the pump from starting. Big corporation chiefs don't have much real sense. They don't see far ahead and they don't understand people.

They and all of us are faced with a striking fact. If this system can't be made to work it will go to pieces, or be smashed. There is little indication that so-called big leaders know that, or remotely suspect it.

If this system goes to pieces there will be a great deal of chaos before things are straightened out and the big shots won't be worth a nickel when it is all over.

\* \* \*

Labor understands this prospect and is seeking to save this present civilization, because it is the only democratic civilization they know anything about, and because they know it can be saved by the right kind of adjustment, so that it will be fairer and better in every way than any other kind.

But if it goes to pieces neither labor nor anybody else will be able to prevent succeeding chaos and that will be that.

It is not at all easy to understand why men who hold responsible positions ever got to where they could hold anything, being as blind as they are. That is one of the queer contradictions of this civilization—and it is one of the reasons why so much has gone so wrong. It all sounds contradictory and unreal—and perhaps it is.

But we have 11,000,000 unemployed and 19,000,000 "on the dole" and that ought to just naturally scare the eternal tripe out of many who don't even know that those are the facts.

## Action of Bakeries Deprives 140 Men of Means of Livelihood

Determination on the part of the San Francisco Bakers' Association, representing the wholesale bakers in the city, to discontinue service on Thursdays and to make deliveries of bread only five days a week, has brought the charge by the Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen, Local Union No. 484, that such action is a violation of the spirit and letter of the arbitration award of Judge Walter Perry Johnson in 1934.

In a letter to the trade the Bakers' Association declared in explaining its action that pursuant to the arbitration award the bakers made deliveries six days a week by employing "swing" drivers to operate each route one day a week. This method, the association says, "has proved unsatisfactory, impractical, economically unsound, and has broken the continuity of service on the part of one man supplying the trade six days a week."

The arbitration award expired on January 15, 1935, continues the letter, and "the union has refused the proposal of the bakers for the return of the six-day week. In view of this refusal the bakers have been forced to accept the union's limitations of a five-day week."

The result of this action of the Bakers' Association, according to George Kidwell, secretary of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, will be to throw 140 extra men out of employment.

Addressed to "all grocers, restaurateurs and other retailers of bakery goods in San Francisco," Kidwell has sent out the following letter:

"This letter is addressed to you for the purpose of correcting any false impression that you may have gained from a recent circular letter sent out under the letterhead of the San Francisco Bakers' Association in which you were notified that a number of wholesale bakeries would not deliver bakery goods on Thursday of each week.

"Under the direction of several large bakery establishments in San Francisco with interlocking corporate interests in the baking industry throughout the United States, a number of local bakers have been coerced into discontinuing service to the trade on Thursday, with the result of selling stale bread to the public for the price of fresh bread.

"This coercive strategy by great corporate inter-

ests in the baking industry is but another attempt to violate the spirit and the letter of the arbitration award made by the Hon. Judge Walter Perry Johnson, granting the Bakery Truck Drivers' Union a five-day work-week. This award had re-employed 140 additional men who will now lose their means of livelihood for themselves and their families.

"A statement made by these bakeries that the method of using a relief man to relieve our regular men one day a week is 'impractical and economically unsound' is false, and no one knows this better than yourself, as you are the person served.

"The statement that they (the employing bakers) have been negotiating with this union for months is likewise false. On January 28, 1935, this union addressed to the California Bakers' Association, the organization embracing the large bakers, a proposal to again submit the matter of the five-day work-week to a board of arbitration for a decision, but they have not since then replied to this proposal.

"In the face of existing destitution and unemployment, their brazen suggestion that you lend yourself to these coercive methods to force their employees to submit to a lengthening of hours of work and thus to throw out of employment in the mechanical, clerical and delivery departments approximately 1000 workers, is nothing short of a social crime, and we are confident that you will not give this plan your assistance.

"You will note that the chain store bakers are not parties to this 'agreement.' They cannot be coerced, and we feel certain that you will not be a party to these coercive tactics to prevent independent local bakeries from serving you with fresh bread each day of the week."

The journeymen bakers also are interested in the new order, and are watching developments. A special meeting of Bakers' Union No. 24 on Wednesday last considered the situation, but took no action.

## Casualties of West Pointers Insignificant in World War

Congressman Randolph Carpenter of Kansas, who served overseas during the world war, took West Pointers "for a ride" in the House during the debate on the War Department appropriation bill recently.

From his personal experience, he said, few West Pointers ever reached the front line trenches. When the "doughboys" went into battle they were led by volunteer officers.

"In the world war 1655 officers were killed in action," said Carpenter. "Of these, only twenty-five were West Point graduates. There were 559 officers who succumbed to wounds received in action, but only seven were West Pointers.

"Thus we find that only 1.5 per cent of the officers killed in action were West Point trained, while 98.5 per cent were civilian officers."

## Boilermakers' Strike Based on Demand for Uniform Agreements

A strike of San Francisco boilermakers last Monday morning resulted in a walkout of between 1100 and 1200 members of Local No. 6, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Welders.

The strike was determined upon at a largely attended meeting of the union on Sunday last because of the refusal of the employers to comply with the union's request for a conference on hours, wages and working conditions.

"Pursuant to terms of the Recovery Act," said J. N. Ricci, secretary of the union, "hours have been reduced; but the union contends that wages should not have been cut. The object of the union is to bring about stability in the industry, and the employers should be equally interested in this endeavor. Conditions at present are most unsatisfactory. As a result of variations in the conditions of employment it is not unusual in submitting bids for contracts for one contractor to underbid another by thousands of dollars, with resulting dissatisfaction by the unsuccessful bidders.

"The union is anxious to place all employers under an identical agreement, and this strike was inaugurated against those who failed to agree to a conference. Since the inception of the strike many employers have signed the union agreement, and but a few have refused to sign."

The employers, represented by Fred C. Metcalf, secretary of the Metal Trades Association, contend that the scale presented by the union is higher than the prevailing scales in competing districts, and they "do not feel they could consider any such agreement and continue to compete."

## VICTORY FOR BLACKSMITHS

After a strike of almost twelve weeks, blacksmiths of the Cleveland (Ohio) Chain and Manufacturing Company won a sweeping victory. The settlement provided for complete recognition of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, a full set of working rules, seniority rights and an immediate 5 per cent increase over wage rates in effect at the time of the walkout. Negotiations lasting two weeks preceded the settlement.

## FARMERS FAVOR PREVAILING WAGE

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, popularly called the National Farmers' Union, wholeheartedly supports the McCarran prevailing wage amendment to the \$4,-880,000,000 work relief bill, according to a statement by E. H. Everson, president of the union, and Edward E. Kennedy, national secretary.

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## News Correspondent Debunks Silly Story

Last week all of the press associations gave nation-wide circulation to a remarkable story about the "new dealishness" of Nathan Brindis, owner of the Milchen Shoe Company, says a correspondent of "Labor" at Lawrence, Mass.

According to the story, the employees of the Milchen factory were about to vote for a voluntary decrease of 10 per cent in their wages when Brindis heard about it and, rushing to Lawrence from Boston, burst into the meeting and "made an impassioned speech urging his men and women not to take such action."

"Our firm is making money and we want you to share in our prosperity," cried Brindis. "Instead of accepting wage cuts, we intend to give you increases in earnings about July 1."

The story, along with a lot of gush about Brindis being "overwhelmed with kisses from his girl employees," made front page in the majority of newspapers. A number of editorials commented favorably on Brindis' "intelligent labor relations."

It was an interesting yarn. But here are the inside facts, as revealed by an authoritative source:

Brindis was planning to impose a 10 per cent wage cut. His "company union" committee had rubber-stamped the slash and everything was set to put it across. Then Brindis discovered that the workers, disgusted at "company union" treachery, were considering joining a real labor organization.

He dashed back from Boston and got to Lawrence just in time to forestall the "company union" committee from going through with the original plan—and thus, temporarily, averted a real union.

### LABOR COST OF ELECTRIFICATION

Wages paid and orders placed during 1934 by the Pennsylvania Railroad, under its electrification and improvement program financed by the Public Works Administration, totaled \$56,910,000, the company announced last week. Of this sum, wages paid directly by the railroad amounted to \$10,194,000, and purchases from the equipment and supply industries to \$46,716,000. A very large part of this latter sum goes into wages paid the employees of suppliers and producers of materials in their various stages of processing, up to completion. The direct wage payments by the railroad, chiefly to employees on furlough from regular service, included \$8,400,000 for roadway electrification, \$194,000 for electric locomotive construction at the Altoona works, and \$1,600,000 for labor in the building of 7000 freight cars.

### President's Program Essential,

#### According to William Green

Increase in production has reduced unemployment, but there are still 11,000,000 persons out of work, making the President's \$4,880,000,000 work program essential, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said in making public the Federation's monthly unemployment report.

With the work program must go payment of prevailing wages, Green said, to preserve the moral and physical fortitude of our citizenship and prevent lowering of wages in private employment.

"Federation estimates for January, 1935, show that the largest employment gains since last year have been in manufacturing industries, where more than 400,000 went back to work," Green said.

"Trade union reports for the first part of February show that employment gains have continued at least to February 15."

### JOBS FOR THOSE OVER 45

In an attempt to meet the misfortunes of persons whom British employers ban from jobs because they have passed their 45th birthday, the Over Forty-Fives Association, Ltd., has been organized in London. The association, which already has a membership of around 2000, will establish hotels and country clubs with employment limited to men over 45. Members are required to buy stock at \$1.25 a share to start the scheme. The association, it was announced, will endeavor to "smash the fallacy that a man is too old for useful work when he reaches 45."

### William Green Again Denounces Automobile Board Elections

An Associated Press dispatch announces that the Automobile Labor Board has invaded Flint, Mich., to give the 36,000 auto workers in that city an opportunity to choose collective bargaining representatives.

In a recent address on the economic conditions of the automobile workers, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, gave a terse description and denunciation of the methods used by the board, which, he charged, give the workers "no real opportunity to vote for a union."

## Millions in Back Pay From Cheating Bosses

Restitution of back wages to employees, arranged through N.R.A. field offices and the newly organized regional compliance councils, has exceeded \$3,000,000, figures released by the director of compliance and enforcement show.

This figure does not include authenticated reports of restitutions arranged by code authorities, which amount to well over a half a million dollars, or by any other agencies except the N.R.A. offices outside of Washington headquarters.

Restitution figures were not tabulated before June 16, 1934, but it is estimated that in the first year the field offices arranged for payment of \$1,000,000 to workers. Since June 16, 1934, detailed statistics are available; the total sum restored has been \$2,152,102.97.

These sums represent the difference between what was paid to employees by chiseling employers and what they should have received under the appropriate N.R.A. code of the President's Re-employment Agreement.

Some 21,803 cases have been adjusted by wage restitution, of which 756 involved the P.R.A. The total number of employees who received the restitutions since June 16, 1934, is 87,922.

Purchase union labeled cigarettes and tobaccos.

## State Jurisdiction Confirmed by Court

Upholding a decision of the California courts, the United States Supreme Court on Monday last handed down a decision which holds that workers employed in California for service outside the state are under the jurisdiction of the California Industrial Accident Commission.

Advices to this effect were received by Timothy A. Reardon, chairman of the commission, who described the decision as of vital importance.

The case was that of Juan Palma, who was employed under contract in San Francisco to work in the Alaska canneries. Palma received injuries in Alaska that were subsequently treated here.

The Alaska Packers contended that under the contract the signer waived rights under California law and subjected himself to laws of the Territory of Alaska.

Everett A. Corten, attorney for the Industrial Accident Commission, who presented the case before the Supreme Court, contended that Palma's ignorance of the terms of the contract was beside the issue, the point being that labor signed for in California is amenable to California laws, regardless of where the worker be injured.

"This is one of the most far-reaching and important cases that has come before the commission," Reardon said. "The commission's award for full medical and disability indemnity in the case was upheld."

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## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Typographical Union No. 21 will meet in regular monthly session in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, at 1 p. m. Sunday, March 17. Sure, Sunday is St. Patrick's day, the weather may have an allure for outdoor enthusiasts, and all that, but, proverbially, "business is business and should come before pleasure," so let us all be present at the meeting on this eventful Sunday to see to it that the business of the union is disposed of in a manner satisfactory to a majority of the members.

Result of the special referendum election of San Francisco Typographical Union last Wednesday was as follows: Proposition No. 1—For, 424; against, 295. Proposition No. 2—For, 441; against, 269.

The Allied Printing Trades Council of Cincinnati and vicinity is circularizing all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor with letters informing them that all printing used by the Crosley Radio Corporation of Cincinnati is produced under non-union conditions. The Crosley Radio Corporation operates radio stations WLW and WSAI, and manufactures radios and refrigerators. Printing used by this concern is the product of an establishment unfair to printing trades unions. The Cincinnati Council has vainly spent much time in appealing to the Crosley Corporation for consideration and support; therefore it is appealing to all members of trades unions for their co-operation in a nationwide campaign to convince the Crosley Radio Corporation that in union and unionism there is real strength.

Final consideration will be given the action of the committee of the whole on the report of the committee on laws at next Sunday's meeting. Following that procedure the entire book of laws will have been reviewed by the union. However, some necessary changes are to be introduced by the committee, and it is hoped that any member having any new alterations or proposed new sections in mind will have them ready for introduction at Sunday's meeting, to the end that final consideration on the whole may be had at the April meeting and copy thereof be ready for the printer.

Latest reports coming from the Fourth avenue home of Secretary Michelson are that he is improving in health. The veteran secretary is staging another of those gallant fights to come back for which he is noted, and his numberless friends not only are hoping but expecting the referee will raise his right hand in victory before the conclusion of this round, which has been an admittedly tough one for "Mike."

Members of the union, and especially chapel chairmen, will please note that, as a result of the special election of March 13, March dues and

assessments will be as follows: I. T. U. per capita, 70 cents; I. T. U. assessments (old age and mortality), 2 per cent; local dues, 1 per cent; special local assessment, 1 per cent.

Sam Hammer of San Jose Typographical Union No. 231 was a San Francisco visitor early this week. Sam looks well and says he feels fine, although it is still difficult for him to walk without the aid of crutches. It will be remembered he suffered a compound fracture of the right thigh when he slipped and fell on a concrete step more than a year ago.

Dictator Mussolini still devotes much time to the publication of his newspaper, "Popolo d'Italia," in which he takes great pride. "Popolo d'Italia," now twenty years old, is said to be the best known and reputed to be the wealthiest publication in Italy. Recently the capacity of the plant in which the paper is published had to be doubled to meet the requirements of its circulation. All editorials and articles have to be submitted to Mussolini every night by the editor of the paper. It is said Mussolini permits no chairs in his editorial rooms, maintaining that when visitors have to stand they talk less and leave sooner. What a joyous time the dictator must have had when he was editor of "Popolo d'Italia" and was advocating Fascism! Firearms and grenades littered not only his desk, but his composing room, which was a 6x8 feet affair!

E. F. ("Ernie") Kreiss of the secretary's chapel is still confined to a San Francisco hospital, victim of a sickness which attacked him two months ago. He is reported as improving, although it probably will be some time before he is permitted to vacate the hospital.

The general manager of one of New York State's big newspapers tells a story of how he raised the paper's income from zero to big figures. An old newspaper printer, commenting on the story, remarked it must be — to work in such an office. Even in the present day most printers would quake in their boots should a few minutes' overtime get on their time sheets.

Ed Landvoight of the Forrest City (Ark.) "Times-Herald" has been a printer for seventy-eight years. He is 94 years old, and has owned the "Times-Herald" since 1886.

Don Augustin Vicente Zamorano, commandante at the Presidio of Monterey, imported the first printing press into California more than 100 years ago. It was a Ramage, and was brought from Boston, Mass.

Word comes from Will J. Reid that his return to his home in Portland, Ore., following his visit with friends and relatives in the San Francisco Bay region a fortnight ago, was without unusual incident. "Bill" says his sojourn in this community was so thoroughly enjoyed he has decided to "play a return engagement" next year.

A beautiful and appropriately inscribed gavel has been presented to the president of San Francisco Typographical Union by James McCoy, superintendent of the Union Printers' Home, who attended the annual convention of the Western Hospital Association in San Francisco last month. The gavel, made of wood grown on the Home grounds, will be given its initial workout at next Sunday's union meeting.

The Galena (Ill.) "Gazette" has had only four editors in its 100 years of existence.

An author with a strong yen for picking up bits of history maintains that the first paper printed in California was at ("Old Town") San Diego and was called the San Diego "Herald." It went to press in 1851.

A consignment of the 1935 Book of I. T. U. Laws has reached the offices of the union, after an unavoidable delay. Copies are available to members, but, as the present supply is somewhat limited, a judicious distribution is found necessary.

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at Labor Temple Sunday, the 17th.

Frank C. Lee, looking much improved in health, has returned to his situation on the "Chronicle," after several months' vacation.

Certainly the I. T. U. has borne the brunt of one of the most vicious and expensive campaigns ever launched against an international union by self-seeking politicians—certain members of the M. T. D. U., to be exact.

M. T. D. U. officers always have been synonymous in principle and action. Today especially they can hardly be looked to for leadership. Not all mailers realize this, but many of them do. Court litigation of Charles N. Smith et al. against the I. T. U. was bad enough, but that of Roberts et al. is worse. There is one thing certain. A member of the I. T. U. can not be loyal to his obligation and at the same time carry on a campaign to aid suspended members of the I. T. U. in continuing to violate its laws.

To date court litigation has failed to help M. T. D. U. working mailers—as it was never intended to help them. Their officers have argued that they are making an honest and sincere effort to save mailers from being "buried" among the printer membership of the I. T. U. It is more and more apparent that, regardless of honesty and sincerity, they are interested only in building up a dynasty to perpetuate themselves, or those whom they may designate, in political jobs. All are more interested in their "leadership" than they are in accomplishing something; more interested in "methods" than they are in results. Each leader of the M. T. D. U. looked upon himself as a Moses especially qualified and selected to lead their members to the promised land.

Leaders and organizations cannot stand still. They must either grow or die. Alleged leaders of the M. T. D. U. have boasted they would rehabilitate the M. T. D. U.; yet, so far, no tangible beginning has been made.

Many members of the M. T. D. U. are inarticulate—years of bossism practiced by their officers have made them so. But internal strife is inevitable within an organization that does nothing for its members but continue to involve them in court litigation with the very ones that are giving them prestige and benefits—the I. T. U. All of the unions affiliated with the M. T. D. U. would be strengthened by paying dues to one national unity—that is, the I. T. U. Apparently the philosophy of M. T. D. U. officers was not unlike, "Let him get who has the power, and let him keep who can."

Law gives the pedestrians the right of way, but makes no provision for flowers.—Toledo "Blade."

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\$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—\$6.50

UNION CLERKS

## BENDER'S

"The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION STREET (Near Twentieth)

## Culinary Notes

The Rainbow, at Geneva and Mission, has our union house card in its window. Milk wagon and bakery wagon drivers, remember this when you eat in the Mission district.

The Pisco Punch Restaurant, next to the Warfield Theater, has a news vender on it. This boss is trying to get an injunction against our Joint Board for spoiling his pet schemes.

We have for the present removed the news vender from the Roosevelt, on Fifth and Mission. Just the same you can stay away from this place; it is still unfair.

The Clifford Dairy Lunch has taken over the old stand on Fillmore street where the California used to be. This house has been remodeled and brought up to date. It has our house card and is 100 per cent organized.

Bob Ipswich's, at 211 Kearny street, has been lined up and will have our card in the near future.

The California Tavern, at 500 Kearny, is another house that is all square and has our card in the window.

The Stanford Bar, 375 Beach, is lined up.

In the "cabbage patch," Mae's, at 333 Davis street, is a 100 per cent union house. Truck Drivers, remember this. Don't eat in "fink" joints.

The Kress store, on Market street, has a news vender outside. A check on this place shows that there are twenty times as many women as men among the patrons of this store. You can help in this fight by calling it to the attention of your wives and sisters. Ask them to inform their lady friends to stay away from the Kress and Woolworth stores. Our unions are trying to organize them so as to better the slave conditions.

Longshoremen, it is all right for you to eat at Murphy's Tavern, 21 Clay street, right up against your hiring hall. This house is 100 per cent, and will display our card.

The Blue Ribbon, at Eddy and Larkin, is open, and has a card.

The Blue Danube, on Ellis street, is advertising in the newspapers stating that they can feed the public cheaper than any other restaurant in town, and asking, "How do we do it?" Our answer is that the reason this boss can undersell other restaurants is because he runs a non-union place and sweats the workers for starvation wages. Stay away from the Blue Danube.

The Cadillac, on Third street, is still unfair to the culinary and bakers' unions. Stay out of this house. Remember that all Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Taverns, Pig 'n' Whistles and the Koffee Kup, on Geary, are open shop houses. Stay out of any of these houses. Look for our house card in the window before you eat.

## Economic Strength for Employee In Relationship With Employer

With the approval of Secretary of the Interior Ickes, oil administrator, the oil administration demonstrated this week it was undeterred by the Weirton decision holding invalid section 7-a of the Recovery Act guaranteeing labor the right of collective bargaining.

It recognized five international unions as collective bargaining agencies for all California employees of the Shell Company, as successors to a previous system.

In addition, the Keener Oil and Gas Company of Bartlesville, Okla., was directed to dissolve its company union or be cited to the "proper governmental agency."

Both decisions were made by the Petroleum Labor Policy Board.

In the Shell case the board said it was the intent

of the petroleum code's labor section "to give employees economic strength in their relationship with their employers."

## Unions Reject Wage Reductions Despite Threats of Employers

Hatters of Danbury, Conn., belonging to the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union have voted unanimously to reject a proposed 5 per cent wage reduction. More than 10,000 workers in eight Danbury and Bethel factories are involved.

Union workers declared they would insist upon the terms of an agreement reached last May, increasing wages 10 per cent.

Manufacturers, proposing to cut the agreement to 5 per cent, threatened to throw out the union and declare an open shop.

## Free Meals to Children

The following resolution has been adopted by Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Union No. 44 and transmitted to the various authorities mentioned over the signature of the secretary of the union:

"Whereas, The Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Union, Local No. 44 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, representing the professional cooks of the hotels, restaurants, cafeterias and institutions of San Francisco, knowing that many children's parents are destitute and can not afford to give their children money to purchase a hot noon meal, and knowing that a hot noon meal is essential for children's health; and

"Whereas, There are many professional cooks that are now unemployed and on relief who would gladly welcome the opportunity to cook hot meals for the school children; and

"Whereas, Some cities now serve the free hot noon meals to school children; and


"Be it resolved, That this organization hereby goes on record in favor of making the serving of free meals to school children in school cafeterias a part of the national program for emergency relief, and that copies of this resolution be sent to our President, United States Senators, California congressmen, state senators, and the members of our state Legislature, the National Emergency Relief director, the director of the S.E.R.A., the San Francisco relief director, and also to the local newspapers."

## EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

The Costello bill, prohibiting employment of minors under 16 years in industry and under 18 in hazardous work, became a law in Connecticut by vote of the House. The bill was previously passed by the Senate.

## OLD AGE PENSION BILL

The Arkansas House of Representatives, by a vote of 92 to 1, passed an old-age pension bill and sent it to the Senate. The pension would be administered in co-operation with federal old-age plans for persons 65 or more years of age.



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## Liquor Trade Ethics

The maintenance of a new standard of ethics in the entire liquor industry was foreshadowed by the formation of a new organization called the California Liquor Industries Association. Membership already includes more than 850 California companies operating under the national liquor codes, including as well almost every Eastern firm that is distributing in California, representing every branch of the industry—distilling, rectifying, importing, wholesaling, retailing and allied lines.

The organization, it is claimed, will take an active part in helping to create for the liquor industry the same degree of prestige that is enjoyed by other industries. It will do its utmost from within to aid in the enforcement of all state and federal laws so as to curb the bootlegger, who is still a major foe of the industry as well as of the United States government. The association will create plans for sound trade practices and intends to constitute itself as a reliable source of exact information for every branch of the industry.

Officers elected by the California Liquor Industries Association are well-known figures in the liquor business of the state. President is Leon M. Voorsanger, president of the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company of California; vice-president, J. S. Foto, Bohemian Distributing Company of Los Angeles; northern California secretary, Louis J. Gilbert, partner in Scott & Gilbert; southern California secretary, Bernard P. Calhoun, attorney.

The organization will maintain division offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco, with branch groups in each of the fifty-eight California counties.

The purchase of union-made goods provides employment for union workers.

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LIVED UP TO A GOOD REPUTA-  
TION FOR HONEST VALUES FOR  
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## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

### Minutes of Meeting of San Francisco Labor Council Held Friday Evening, March 8, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Bartenders No. 41, Al Boatwright, James Ferguson, Wm. Foley, Edward Jarvis and Dan P. Regan; United Distillery Workers No. 19930, Herbert Lee. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Mother Lode Miners' Union No. 48, acknowledging receipt of donations to strike fund. State Emergency Relief Administration, acknowledging receipt of resolution urging that work relief projects should not be discontinued. State Conference for United Action Against Criminal Syndicalism Act, advertising their meeting next Wednesday evening at the Dreamland Auditorium.

Referred to Executive Committee—Application for indorsement of wage scale of Cemetery Employees. Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers, requesting boycott against Bay Meadows race track, with full power to act. Jewelry Workers No. 36, requesting assistance in collecting overtime pay from Meyer Siegel, manufacturer, at 704 Market street. Donations from unions listed as follows: Ice Drivers, Auto Mechanics, Janitors, Butchers No. 508, Waiters No. 30, Longshoremen No. 38-79, Technical Engineers and Draftsmen, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, Asphalt Workers, Window Cleaners, Operating Engineers No. 64 and 64B, Cemetery Employees, Marine Cooks and Stewards and Teamsters No. 85.

Requests Complied With—From Conference for Action Against Criminal Syndicalism, request for the floor for Representative J. J. McConnell. (Stated objects of mass meeting next Wednesday at Dreamland Rink.) Allied Printing Trades Coun-

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Doernbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.  
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)  
S. H. Kress Company Stores.  
Sutro Baths.  
The Mutual Stores Company.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Company.  
Union Furniture Company, 2075 Mission.  
Woolworth's Stores.  
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.  
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

cil of Cincinnati, adoption of resolution with reference to the Crosley Radio Corporation, 1328 Arlington street, Cincinnati, Ohio, which is unfair to them.

Referred to Secretary—Coopers' International Union, asking for investigation of Hiram Walker Company, whether using barrels made by union coopers.

Referred to Legislative Agents—From Dress-makers No. 101, relative to criminal syndicalism legislation.

Referred to Joint Council of Teamsters—From San Joaquin County Labor Council, boycott against Central California Milk Producers' Association.

Referred to Labor Clarion—List of eating places for holding banquets, fair to culinary unions.

Report of Executive Committee—Jewelry Workers were advised regarding procedure in collection of overtime for members. Controversies of Bakers No. 24 with employers, laid over for one week to allow for conferences. Fur Workers requested and received advice relative to conference of Textile Division of the N.R.A. at Washington, and secretary of the Council instructed to forward their written statements to the authorities at Washington. Messrs. Hunter and Hague outlined a scheme to committee for a labor pageant of progress, on which committee took no action. Representatives of Laundry Wagon Drivers presented a matter of interpretation of their wage scale and agreement, which was referred to the officers of the Council.

Strategy Committee submitted a report relative to balance of donations remaining in the publicity fund collected during the general strike last summer, and recommended that the Strategy Committee be given full power and authority to use this fund in behalf of unions on strike or for publicity purposes. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Street Car Men, Division 1004, thanked Council and unions for assistance in defeating the one-man car operation proposal before the Board of Supervisors. Unions listed above as contributing reported their donations to the Jackson miners. Chauffeurs, thanked longshoremen for refusing to ride on the unfair busses of the Greyhound Corporation. Laundry Workers will donate to Jackson miners, and thank officials for settlement of controversy with the Economy Laundry. Longshoremen report barber shop on waterfront to be now union. Waitresses request trade unionists and friends not to patronize the Kress's, Woolworth's and Hale's stores.

Legislative agent reported on doings at Sacramento by the State Legislature, among other things that Assembly Resolution No. 37 was defeated because it advocated concurrence in the \$4,880,000,000 relief program in Congress but failed to incorporate the prevailing wage provision for relief workers.

New Business—President Vandeleur appointed the following delegates to serve on the Educational Committee, to wit: Con Davis and Bernice Olney of the Teachers, Daniel C. Murphy of the Web Pressmen, Paul Scharrenberg of the Sailors, Loretta Kane of the Bindery Women, Theodore Johnson of Waiters No. 30, and Clarence King of Musicians No. 6. Committee was instructed to meet at the end of the session and decide on holding a meeting during the coming week. Committee decided to meet Friday evening, March 15, at 7 o'clock.

Receipts, \$1072; expenditures, \$961.45.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Unions are urged to send in their statistical blanks filled out at earliest possible time. Trade unionists and friends are requested to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases, and to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

## Union Label Section

By THOMAS A. ROTELL

Upholsterers' Union No. 28 has a campaign on against the Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company and the Doernbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company. Let us help them out by telling the furniture dealers that we will not deal with them unless they discontinue handling the products that are unfair to organized labor. Union-made upholstered furniture made in San Francisco bears the union label of the Upholsterers' Union.

Consistent union men and women always demand the union label.

The Hatters' Union reports the Standard Hat Company, 714 Market street, 100 per cent fair to that organization. Patronize them when having your old hat renovated or cleaned. Look for the union label under the leather.

Organized labor is an asset to any community.

The shipping clerks on the docks and the post office employees should be congratulated along with the Longshoremen in the support that is being given the culinary workers and the barbers in organizing the waterfront establishments. Let us also fall in line and look for the barbers' and the Restaurant Employees' house card before we go in to get service.

Out of strife and struggle came the union label.

The Union Label Section deeply regrets the loss of one of labor's staunch workers. Although a member of Carpenters' Union No. 483, he was held in esteem by all of labor. Our deepest sympathies are extended to the family of our late brother, Tom Zant.

Consider the present status of the union label and you will readily realize what is the cause.

There is no need for anyone to be eating non-union bakery goods when the Bakers' Union has 110 stores displaying the union store card. If you do not see the card on display do not go in to buy. The Foster lunches and bakeries are unfair to the Bakers' Union. Keep away from them.

To those who recognize the true scope and usefulness of the union label its value can not be overestimated. Keep this in mind when spending money, and then watch the results.

In view of the sadness that death brings to us, it also creates a bad feeling in the Chauffeurs' Union to see a funeral cortege go down the street with limousines driven by non-union drivers. When partaking in funerals ride in a limousine that is chauffeured by members of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265.

The union label, union card and button are emblems of justice, of fraternity, of humanity. Demand them.

The products of the United Distillery Workers are now on the market. When drinking any of the hard stuff ask for union-made gin and whiskey.

Again I am asking the organizations that are not affiliated to do so immediately. I would emphasize one thing that is more important than any other. That is organization. In order for our movement to succeed we must all unite our efforts in the cause of the union label, card and button. Let us all put our shoulder to the wheel and educate our people to the realization that they have the two weapons that can bring us victory in our great fight. They are "organization and purchasing power."

### RELIEF ROLLS REACH HIGH RECORD

Federal relief rolls have topped the 22,000,000 mark, an all-time peak. Costs of supplying 5,400,000 families averaging four persons to the group, and 775,000 individuals—a total of 22,350,000 needy—with food and clothing reached \$5,000,000 a day. Administrator Hopkins has \$20,200,000 on hand to care for one-sixth of the national population after March 15.

## Convention Is Called To Form Federation Of Maritime Workers

The conference recently held in the Labor Temple, San Francisco, of delegates representing maritime workers of the Pacific Coast, has issued a call for a convention to be held in Seattle, Wash., on April 15 next, for the purpose of putting into effect the constitution for the "Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast."

The constitution, which is expected to be ratified by the various unions prior to that time, says in its preamble:

"We therefore declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough federation embracing every trade and labor organization engaged in the maritime industry, in order to secure unified and harmonious action in all matters directly affecting the interests and welfare of the organizations involved."

The jurisdiction of the organization is to embrace all seaports and inland ports on the Pacific Coast of the United States, and the Federation is to be composed of "bona fide labor unions whose members are employed in connection with the shipping and maritime industry."

### District and Sub-Councils Provided For

Each Pacific Coast state is to be considered a district with one district council, "but no one district shall be allowed to establish more than two district councils." District councils are to be composed of delegates from the locals affiliated with the Federation. Sub-councils may be organized in localities where there are three or more locals or branches of affiliated unions.

The Federation is to convene annually, and each affiliated organization is to be allowed five votes for the first five hundred members or less, and an additional five votes for any organization of 500 members up to 1000. Each additional 250 members over and above 1000 will entitle the affiliate to one vote.

Officers are to be a president, with a salary of \$2400 a year; a vice-president, to be paid \$8 a day when engaged upon the business of the organization; a secretary-treasurer, with full-time pay of \$2400 a year; an executive committee and board of trustees.

Annual elections are provided for, and officers are subject to suspension and recall for causing any act "injurious to the Federation or its membership."

A per capita tax of 5 cents a member is to be assessed. Membership for voting purposes is to be computed on the basis of per capita tax paid and averaged over the preceding year.

In case of failure to settle a dispute affecting the entire Federation the question of ordering a strike must be submitted for vote of the membership, "and a strike may be ended only by vote of the whole membership."

### Favors Forming Union Labor Party

The Federation will be authorized to "consider

and express its views on all public questions and measures, especially those affecting the interests of the affiliated organizations and the labor movement generally, and shall work toward the formation and establishment of a Union Labor party."

The organizations comprising the conference which drafted the constitution are given as follows: International Longshoremen's Association, Local 38; Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders of the Pacific, Marine Cooks and Stewards of the Pacific, Ferryboatmen's Union, American Radio Telegraphists' Association, Inc., and National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.

### SUPPORT FOR BISCUIT STRIKERS

Whole-hearted support of the fight of union workers in New York City and Philadelphia to secure union wages and work conditions in the plants of the National Biscuit Company in those cities was urged by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to the affiliated bodies.

## Restoration of Wages Granted to Butchers

Granting a 6½ per cent restoration in wage rates to slaughter-house butchers, the board of arbitration sitting in the matter between the Butchers' Unions No. 508 of San Francisco and 633 of Oakland, and the Wholesale Butchers' Association of the San Francisco Bay area, handed down its award.

The award granted first-year apprentices an upward adjustment of \$5 per month and a \$15 increase in the monthly wages of second-year apprentices. In the case of extra men the decision of the board reads: "All extra men working an eight-hour day shall receive \$9 per day on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Extra men working a seven-hour day on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday shall receive \$8 per day; on Saturdays, for five hours' work, \$5.50." The award is retroactive to January 1, 1935.

This arbitration is the final settlement of the strike which occurred January 1 of this year in the slaughter-house industry in the Bay area. The award will become part of a collective bargaining agreement providing for wages, hours and working conditions, and it will be in effect until December 31, 1935.

The board of arbitration consisted of Charles M. Cadman, chairman; Joseph Y. Henderson, representing the union; and Fred Kleppe, representing the association. Sam Kagel of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau prepared and presented the case of the union before the board of arbitration.

## One-Man Street Cars Are Put in Operation In Spite of Ordinance

The second move of Samuel H. Kahn, president of the Market Street Railway, in his determination to force introduction of "one-man" street cars in San Francisco, was begun this week, when a temporary order restraining the City of San Francisco from interfering with the operation of such cars was granted by Judge Harold Louderback in the federal District Court.

The first move, which was unsuccessful, was an attempt to procure the repeal of the city ordinance prohibiting the operation of street cars with less than two men. It was defeated by a vote of nine to two by the Board of Supervisors.

### Can Operate Indefinitely

The restraining order, which sets a hearing for March 22, permits the company to start operation under the injunction immediately. The company, according to a local newspaper story, can continue to operate the one-man cars during the hearing, and in the event the company loses its action it may continue their operation pending the final settlement of an appeal, probably over a period of many months.

Under Judge Louderback's order the city is restrained from making any arrest for violation of its two-man car ordinance and prohibits city officials from prosecuting the company for disobeying that ordinance.

The suit filed by Kahn is directed against the City of San Francisco, Mayor Rossi, the supervisors, District Attorney Brady, City Attorney O'Toole, Sheriff Fitzgerald and Chief of Police Quinn. Taking property without due process of law and violation of the equal rights guaranty, contrary to the fifth and fourteenth amendments to the federal Constitution, are cited as the basis of the suit.

### Life of Company at Stake

The railway company, in suing for the injunction, in effect served notice that it was going to operate the one-man cars as a "case of life or death" for the company, adding that if it were not so "permitted it would be forced out of business."

Judge Louderback, on signing the order, said he was doing so because of the "immediate, irreparable injury, loss and damage" which the company might suffer and further "is suffering a daily loss."

Kahn is quoted as saying that he would operate the first one-man car yesterday (Thursday) on one of the lines south of Market street, and that the service would be extended rapidly.

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## Cleaners and Dyers Settle Differences

A conference that lasted three days resulted late last Friday night in an agreement being reached for the reopening of the San Francisco cleaning and dyeing establishments that had been closed for five days in a "strike" by owners and workers having for its object the stabilization of prices in the industry.

The unions involved agreed to stand behind the plant owners to stabilize prices in San Francisco. All plants agreed to sign the agreement, which provides for a 75-cent charge for cash-and-carry service and 85 cents for delivery service. All plants agreed to open Saturday last.

### Old Prices Agreed To

The price accepted is approximately the same as it was before the strike, and is expected to be replaced later by a more comprehensive code price which will meet the requirements of both sides to the controversy. The accepted or agreement price is 5 cents below the 90-cent code price at first determined.

Wage and working hour differences between employers and unions are to be ironed out at a meeting to be held within a few days.

The only exception to the agreement was an Oakland concern that operates a pickup service in San Francisco. The representatives of this concern agreed not to advertise or use the telephone to solicit business, in consideration of which they would be allowed to continue on a 39-cent rate.

### "Strike" Extends to Oakland

The cleaners and dyers' warfare against "chiseling" plants in the industry was extended to the East Bay on Monday last, when a "strike" participated in by operators and union workers was inaugurated. Five hundred small shops, thirty-five major plants and some 4000 employees were said to be involved.

Several smaller Oakland shops remained open, in addition to the Drake Cleaners, cut-price organization against whom the major offensive was directed. Cleaning departments of laundries were not affected.

Carl Landowitz, owner of the Drake plant, which was the center of the San Francisco dispute, said he expected to remain open. He maintained a 33-cent rate, as compared with the 75-cent rate demanded by the others.

## Designates Union Restaurants Capable of Handling Banquets

A letter addressed to John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, from the secretary of a local fraternal organization, inquiring about union places suitable for banquets, was referred to Hugo Ernst, secretary of the Local Joint Board of culinary unions, who replied in part as follows:

"I am pleased to inform you that we have several places that are 100 per cent union and big enough to accommodate your party. So far as the hotels are concerned, the Whitcomb Hotel, in the 1200 block of Market street, is the only union hotel in the city. All other hotels are only partly union, but the Whitcomb Hotel is union in every department of the culinary section. The other places are as follows:

"Maison Paul, 1214 Market street; Fior d'Italia, 498 Broadway; States Cafe, Market and Eddy; Salad Bowl, Twenty-second and Geary; Morocco Cafe, 105 Taylor; Mi Omi Restaurant, 1013 Van Ness avenue, and Pierre's Chateau, 501 Baker street."

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

Wholesale commodity prices continued their upward trend during the week ending February 23, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, announced last week. "The average level of prices rose by 2/10 of a point to 79.6 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level reached during the past four years," he said.

Retail prices of food advanced 1.8 per cent during the two weeks' period ended February 12, 1935, the commissioner announced.

## RELIEF WORK ACT IMPERATIVE

The fact that 11,000,000 able-bodied adults are permanently without employment makes it imperative that the \$4,800,000,000 work relief bill now before Congress should become the law of the land, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his current report on the unemployment situation. At the same time he insisted that organized labor's demand for the prevailing wage rate on public works constructed under the big appropriation is absolutely necessary to protect the workers' pay standards in all sections of the country.

## Arkansas Share-Croppers' Plight Amazes Visiting Englishwoman

Speaking at Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. J. B. Mitchison, member of the English Labor Party, described as "heart-breaking" the plight of Eastern Arkansas sharecroppers.

"We in England wouldn't let animals live like these people are forced to live," she said.

Mrs. Mitchison, accompanied by Mrs. Zita Baker, fellow country-woman, is visiting areas where recent alleged evictions of tenants by landowners and unionization of sharecroppers by Socialists created unrest.

## Railway Shop Workers Under A.F. of L. Banner

Organizing for a campaign to obtain more favorable working conditions, stabilization of employment and uniformity of wages, representatives of 11,000 Southern Pacific Railway workers affiliated with internationals of the American Federation of Labor elected a seven-man governing body in a convention held in the Sacramento Labor Temple on March 2 and 3, according to the "Labor Bulletin" of that city.

The delegates, representing members of seven crafts working for the railroad in eight Western states, chose general chairmen for each of the crafts and then elected three of these as officers of the system federation.

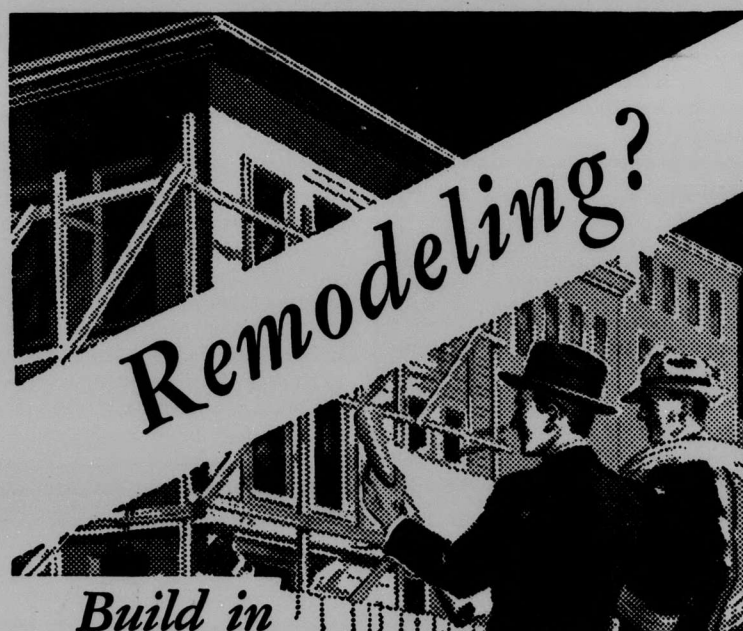
Carl J. Born of Los Angeles, general chairman of the Southern Pacific branch of the International Association of Machinists, was named president of the system federation.

The convention, called to perfect organization of the crafts as affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, was attended by representatives from Oregon, California, Washington, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona and west Texas.

A new agreement in regard to wages, hours and working conditions will be sought by a committee composed of seven men from Southern Pacific officials.

## NEW HIRING HALL FUNCTIONS

The new hiring hall to be operated under joint management of the Water Front Employers' Association and the International Longshoremen's Association was opened Monday last at 33 Clay street, and actual dispatching of men and gangs to work started Tuesday.



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